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Algeria	6,800 Drs.	Iceland	15,750 Kroner	700 NLG
Angola	700 Esc.	India	150 Lacs	2,700 Bob
Bahrain	0.650 Din	Jordan	450 Fils	Portuguese
Belgium	45 B.F.	Korea	5,100 Won	90 Esc.
China	0.270	Kuwait	500 Dinar	600 Rials
Colombia	0.270	Lebanon	0.50 D.	100 Arsh
Denmark	0.200 Dkr.	Liberia	0.50 D.	110 Pesos
Egypt	100 P.	Liberia	1,200 L.	Swedish
Finland	7.00 Fim	Lebanon	51.1 L.	7.50 SF
France	0.99 F.	Malta	105 Esc.	100 D.
Germany	7.50 Dm	Morocco	25 Dirhams	12.40 Dhs
Great Britain	25 P.	Turkey	7.5 L.	1.50 Dhs
Greece	0.20 Dr.	U.S.A.	4.50 Dhs	115 Ksh
Iceland	15,750 Kroner	Netherlands	2.75 Fr.	1,100 L.
Iraq	175 D.	Yugoslavia	170 D.	170 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

More Aid
for Israel
Proposed
S. State Dept.
Sees Few Gains
in the EconomyBernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told Congress it has failed so far to make progress in its economic plan for the United States. Israel's request for a major increase in economic aid.

A House of Representatives committee that was virtually unanimous in advocating ap-

of the \$2.6 billion in new

ought by Israel, the State

ment's senior economic of-

Wednesday that the new

would be wasted because of

failure to cope adequately

budgetary and fiscal prob-

lems, said Allen Wallis,

secretary of state for eco-

nomic affairs, would "disappear

in the next few years."

He received \$1.2 billion in

aid for the 1985 fiscal

which began Oct. 1, and \$1.4

in military aid. It has asked,

its \$800 million as

supplemental economic grant for

the 1986 fiscal year.

Reagan administration has

de a decision, Mr. Wallis

either the supplemental

the regular 1986 request. It

admittedly a proposal to

to increase military aid

,4 billion to \$1.8 billion.

There have been differences be-

Congress and the State De-

for over the size of the aid

. This year, however, as

as been measured, and

the size of the Israeli request

the administration has be-

involved in consulta-

on the type of

nic policy changes that

be introduced in their coun-

laying its formal submis-

Congress, the administra-

to be trying to apply

to Israel to take more

steps. But the administra-

turn, is being pressed by

supporters to go ahead

with a large aid program.

Generally every one of the dozen

s of the House Foreign Af-

committee on Europe and the

Middle East who attended the

complaint about the ad-

The administration did not

a formal request for the

aid money within the next

so, they would do so them-

. Wallis said that while he was

by the efforts of the govern-

and made to reform the Israe-

l's economy, and was optimistic

in its long-term prospects. "In

, Israel has not yet reached

in the evolution of its

program where additional

sport will be helpful."

Israel's economic plan — to

national budget and insti-

-tutional austerity measures —

do the trick." Mr. Wallis

Iran said earlier that at least five

persons were killed and more than

70 were wounded when eight Iraqi

missiles hit Dizful early Thursday,

and that three persons were killed

in Abadan.

Iran which said it would shell

every inch of Basra in retaliation.

Shelling was reported in the Iraqi

border town of Mandali on Thurs-

but there was no immediate

confirmation from Iraqi officials.

Basra was shelled Tuesday night

in what Iran called retaliation for

Iraqi raids on a steel complex at

Ahvaz and an unfinished nuclear

plant at Bushehr, both in south-

western Iran.

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RETURN TO REMAGEN — In Remagen, West Germany, William E. McMaster, left, embraced Mayor Hans Peter Kuerten on Thursday, the 40th anniversary of the U.S. capture of the Remagen bridge, shown above in a photo taken during the fighting. Mr. McMaster, who lives in New Jersey, took part in the battle as a lieutenant. Page 2.

Iraqis Bomb
2 Iran Cities
To Retaliate
For AttacksBy Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first MX missiles will be deployed next year before their warheads and guidance systems have been fully tested, according to a draft of a General Accounting Office report given to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"Several major missile components being changed or redesigned, such as the re-entry vehicle and guidance and control components, will enter production before flight testing," the 1984 report warned, calling particular attention to an increase in the warhead's weight that has drastically decreased the missile's range.

The committee staff member said the draft report contained that only the last two of the seven MX flight tests so far have carried more than one of the new warheads. And those warheads were prototypes that may differ from those eventually used in the field.

Moreover, the test flights carried only six warheads each, instead of the full complement of 10 for which the MX is designed.

Congress has ordered the air force to complete deployment of the first 10 MXs in the Minuteman missile silos in the northwest United States by the end of 1986.

Seven of a scheduled 20 test flights have been completed, and the air force expects to have completed 11

a congressional investigative agency raised similar issues in a study of the MX program last year.

The MX tests have been launched from above-ground sites at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The first launching from an underground site is not scheduled until the ninth test.

Although the missile is said to have a range of at least 6,000 miles (9,700 kilometers), its longest flight so far, on the third test, was 4,800 miles, from Vandenberg to a point 375 miles northwest of Guam.

The fusing mechanism for the MX warheads, which would detonate them at predetermined levels or on above the Earth's surface, has yet to be tested. Detonations above the ground are preferred for most types of targets, except for missile silos. In some cases, the only way to destroy specially hardened sites would be to dig them out of the Earth within a crater caused by an explosion on the surface.

The committee staff member said the report, which has not yet been made public, indicated that technical questions about the new missile's MK-21 nuclear warheads and its guidance system will not be answered by flight tests before the end of 1986.

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Congress is expected to vote the week of March 17 on releasing \$1.5 billion for production of 21 MX missiles. The president also has requested \$4 billion for 48 more missiles as part of the military budget for the 1986 fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1, to be considered later this year.

Everyone in that meeting agreed that the 1986 authorization was the time to review the weapons system, said the participant in the White House meeting Wednesday.

Administration officials said the president was still reviewing a list of options presented to him after a National Security Council meeting Monday for the opening American position in Geneva.

Pentagon and State Department officials said the list was longer and more complex than normal. The officials said both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz had requested private meetings

First MXs to Be Deployed Before Being Fully Tested

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Even billionaires, even real live Dallas ones, have bad days at the office.

Several Texas moguls have suffered an assortment of degradations, embarrassments and setbacks in recent weeks that, taken together, make the television-screen reversals of J.R. Ewing in "Dallas" seem mere irritations.

It is possible that nothing of cosmic importance is hidden beneath the titillations of H. Ross Perot, Clint Murchison Jr. or the Hunt family. Dallas

Start, in ascending order of gravity, with Mr. Perot. Last month, when he announced that he had bought a 6,000-acre (2,400-hectare) tract north of Dallas for \$110 million, everyone figured it was, in local parlance, a done deal.

Mr. Perot did not say what he was going to do with the land, but since he sold his computer company, Electronic Data Systems Corp., for \$1.5 billion last year, he has had plenty to spend.

The day after his announcement, the seller of the land, Gulf Broadcast Co., announced that it had indeed sold the tract — to Gibson Savings Association of Houston.

The museum is weighing the offer, but it may be bound by a stipulation in its original charitable trust that obligates it to benefit the people of New York state. Mr. Perot's associates hint that both matters may end up in court.

The sad thing about Mr. Murchison, 61, son of a legendary oil wildcatter, Clint Murchison, is that his travails appear to have been

"if that's the case." Mr. Perot said, "then they sold the same land twice."

Gulf Broadcast said Mr. Perot had only submitted a bid on the land. Mr. Perot said he had a confirmed sale: "I have a great deal of

experience buying land, and I

U.S.-German Reunion Marks Capture of Bridge

By William F. Dziedzak
Washington Post Service

REMAGEN, West Germany — The be-dragged men in an advance patrol of the U.S. 9th Armored Division could scarcely believe their eyes: After fighting their way through the maze of valleys in the Eifel region, they had stumbled across the last intact bridge spanning the Rhine.

The iron and wood structure had survived repeated demolition attempts by its Nazi defenders, who were retreating after a failed offensive in the Ardennes. The prospect of seizing a key supply link made the bridge, in the words of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, "Worth its weight in gold."

The unexpected capture of the Remagen bridge on March 7, 1945, enabled the Americans to put 25,000 combat troops across the river before the structure collapsed 10 days later. It established the first Allied bridge-head into the heart of Nazi Germany and hastened the demise of Hitler's regime.

Four years later, hundreds of American and German soldiers who participated in the battle gathered for a poignant reunion at the foot of twin stone towers on the west bank of the Rhine.

The bridge was never rebuilt; the towers serve as a peace museum and a memorial to those who died in the fighting.

Gazing across the river at the chilly fog, veterans reminisced about the assault. Former Sergeant Alex Drabik, 74, the first American to cross the Rhine, recalled racing across

the 350-yard (320-meter) span and expecting to get hit by machine-gun fire or blown up by a mine.

"It felt like an eternity," he said. "I was shaking the whole way. I never thought I would make history."

He added: "This time around, it's safe to walk around here. It sure beats shooting at each other."

William E. McMaster, a lieutenant who was pinned down while trying to provide covering fire for Sergeant Drabik, said he experienced such fear that "only my laundry man knows how scared I really was."

Underlying the swapping of stories about fear, heroism and camaraderie there appeared to be a genuine sense of peace and reconciliation in the encounters between Germans and Americans who fought against each other 40 years ago.

"This is an intensely private and difficult period for Germans," said William Woessner, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn. "There is hardly a German alive over the age of 50 who does not bear scars, either psychic or physical, from that dark era."

Many of the U.S. veterans seemed solicitous of German sensitivities about the anniversary of the Nazi surrender on May 8. Germans have become embroiled in a difficult struggle to reconcile joy over the collapse of Hitler's tyranny, and the birth of a generation of peace and freedom, with sorrow over the defeat and division of their nation.

Friedrich Hoppe, a German pilot who was shot down in a bombing raid near Remagen, was badly burned when his plane caught fire. He said he went to the reunion to meet Americans.

"We had to do our duty for our country, just as the Americans had to do theirs," he said.

David Keith, a former U.S. Army medic who recalls rescuing 26 men on the first day's assault on the bridge, said he was surprised at the hospitality accorded the visiting Americans by the Germans.

He embraced Hans Peter Kuerten, the mayor of Remagen, and said: "These people are now our friends, and you don't go around cheering a victory over friends."

Mr. Kuerten said he conceived the idea of a 40th anniversary reunion as a way of burying past enmity and toasting 40 years of peace and friendship between Germans and Americans.

It was also Mr. Kuerten who came up with the idea of a memorial to those who died in the battle for the bridge. When no money could be obtained from governments or private donors, he raised \$30,000 by selling small pieces of the bridge's stone piling as souvenirs.

On Thursday, Mr. Keith and Mr. Drabik laid a wreath before a new plaque embedded in one of the stone towers. Paying homage to the Americans involved in the battle, it reads, "To the quick and the brave belong the reward."

Walesa, Allies Called by Prosecutor On Charge of Inciting Public Unrest

United Press International

WARSAW — Lech Walesa, founder of the Solidarity trade union, was summoned Thursday to appear at a state prosecutor's office with a group of other Solidarity members to face charges of inciting public unrest, his spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Walesa received the written summons Thursday morning at his home in Gdansk. It informed him that he would face charges of inciting unrest for calling for a 15-minute general strike to protest food price increases.

He said Mr. Walesa had been ordered to appear in the Gdansk prosecutors' office Saturday together with Janusz Palubicki from Poznan in western Poland, and Jack Merkel and Bogdan Olszewski, economic advisers to the union.

Mr. Walesa was previously summoned to the prosecutor's office Feb. 16 after he attended a strategy meeting to prepare for the general strike that was scheduled Feb. 28 but later called off when the government agreed to concessions over the price increases.

He was warned that he would face arrest unless he halted his activities. Mr. Walesa's spokesman said the summons informed him that he could face a maximum two-year jail term if convicted.

The summons came as the authorities Thursday delivered a virulent attack on the country's pro-Solidarity priests and published a

report charging that they persecuted nonbelievers and spread fanatical ideas.

Attack by Official Union

Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported:

Evidence of a factional split in Poland's official trade union movement has emerged in a bitter attack by one of the unions on the government's economic policies.

In a formal statement reportedly barred from publication by government censors, the Federation of Metallurgical Workers accuses the government of "deviating from the principles of a socialist economy" and lying about the public acceptability of food price increases.

It carries a veiled warning that bitterness among its members over Poland's declining standard of living could lead the union to support protest strikes as the only way of preserving its own authority.

"We do not want to be, and cannot be, a mere paper tiger," the statement says. If claims the right not merely to consult with the state on economic policy but to "conduct negotiations" on matters affecting its members' welfare.

The six-page document, made available to Western reporters, is signed by Wladzimir Lubanski, chairman of the federation, which claims 367,000 members in 524 industrial enterprises. It is dated Feb. 18, two weeks before the government on Monday imposed price increases averaging 35 percent on

basic foods like bread, milk and flour.

The metallurgical federation is one of 120 new, official trade unions the government has cultivated since 1982 in an effort to replace Solidarity.

The attack goes beyond the national trade union council's stern but polite criticism last month. That critique limited itself to worrying that the price increases would bring a further lowering of the country's standard of living without lasting economic benefit.

The metallurgical union warns that to accept further increases in food costs could mean the end of the new trade union movement.

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Such bitter words, the paper

East Germany Appears To Back Easing Soviet Doctrine on Sovereignty

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — East Germany's Communist Party daily, Neues Deutschland, has reprinted remarks by a Hungarian official that seem to question the so-called Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for Eastern European countries.

Specialists on Eastern Europe said the East German move appeared to reflect a debate within the Warsaw Pact over renewing the pact, which expires in May.

In an interview last week with Nepszava, the Hungarian labor union newspaper, Istvan Roska, the deputy foreign minister for Soviet bloc relations, defended Hungary's attempt to forge somewhat independent policies.

When asked whether the alliance had attained enough tolerance so that differences did not become obstacles, he noted that the alliance members had similar principles and goals.

"One must add," he said, "that the member states are independent and sovereign countries that, with the exception, respect the principle of noninterference in one another's internal affairs. From this it follows that our alliance system is characterized by the constructive cooperation of sovereign states."

To some analysts, Mr. Roska's words challenged the premises of the Brezhnev doctrine, formulated after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 halted the liberalization policies of Alexander Dubcek, then the Czechoslovak party leader.

The doctrine, named for Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader at the time, contends that other members of the Soviet bloc, notably the Soviet Union, have the right to intervene if they feel that the Communist system is threatened in a member country.

Neues Deutschland reprinted excerpts from the Roska interview Monday, signaling approval. The gesture recalled a debate last year when East Germany invoked Hungarian statements to justify its diplomatic opening to West Germany.

The excerpts focused on Mr. Roska's discussion of preparations for the renewal of the 30-year Warsaw Pact. He said members had agreed in principle to extend the alliance for "a further period."

Diplomats say Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany and Poland have expressed reservations over the Soviet wish to extend the pact for 15 or 20 years.

Romania, which does not take part in many military activities of the Warsaw Pact, was the first to make known its preference for a five-year extension. The Romanians most recently expressed their views to reporters accompanying Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on a visit to Bucharest last month.

"The Genscher visit may prove to have been a litmus test in this respect," it said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Vietnamese Driven Out, Thais Say

BANGKOK (AP) — Thai forces drove Vietnamese troops from strategic hills near the Cambodian border Thursday, repelling Vietnam's largest incursion into Thailand since Vietnam invaded Cambodia six years ago, Thai military officers said.

Air strikes cleared paths for the Thai offensive, the officers said. "We certainly have achieved control of the three hills," said Major General Narudom Depradith, an army spokesman.

General Narudom said the Thais had killed about 100 Vietnamese in the four days since the incursion into Surin province. The Thai supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, placed the Surin border area and other border regions on full alert.

Bomb at West German Store Hurts 3

DORTMUND, West Germany (AP) — A bomb exploded Thursday afternoon in a department store here, injuring eight persons, police said. Seven were hospitalized, two in serious condition. A leftist group claimed responsibility for the attack.

An Interior Ministry spokesman, Wighard Haerdl, said the attack could signal the start of a terrorist campaign "against the whole population."

"It was the first leftist attack on a West German department store since 1969."

The bomb was under a counter at the Herre department store in central Dortmund, a police spokesman said. He said two men seen near the counter shortly before the bomb went off were being sought. A group calling itself Action Christian Klar, after a man accused of being a leader of the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla organization, claimed it had planted the bomb and said others would follow.

Pakistan Sentences 54 to Life Terms

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — A special military court in Lahore has sentenced 54 people to life imprisonment on charges of conspiring to assassinate President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and other leaders, court officials said.

The accused, most of whom have been under arrest for more than a year, had been charged with targeting judges, police and ranking armed forces officials for assassination. The trial, which began in Kot Lakhpat prison in the Punjab capital of Lahore in August, concluded in December. The sentences were imposed Wednesday.

Similar charges were made against 42 others who are either living in exile or are dead. Among those charged in absentia were Mirza Bhutto and Shah Nawaz Bhutto, sons of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was hanged in 1979 two years after his overthrow by General Zia.

Press Institute Urges Easing of Curb

CAIRO (Reuters) — The International Press Institute has passed several resolutions drawing attention to cases where it finds press freedom or individual journalists to be at risk.

The 34th general assembly of the institute, at the end of a three-day meeting here Wednesday, urged Chile and South Africa to relax their controls on the media; appealed for the release of a Philippine journalist, Satur Ocampo, held for more than nine years; and deplored Britain's Official Secrets Act. It also voiced concern about the state of free speech in Paraguay.

The institute's goal is to promote the flow of accurate and fair news among nations. It has a membership of nearly 2,000 editors and publishers.

U.S. Is Cautious About Mubarak Plan

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The State Department said Thursday that it might be premature to hold talks in Washington between the U.S. government and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as proposed by President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

A State Department spokesman, commenting on the Mubarak proposal said that "at this delicate stage of discussions among the various parties, we should guard against premature activity which could be counterproductive." Mr. Mubarak, who is scheduled to go to Washington on Saturday for talks, said last month that a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could be a useful first step before direct negotiations between Jordan, the Palestinians and Israel.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel has said that he is willing to meet Jordanian and Palestinian representatives, but not members of the Palestine Liberation Organization. King Hussein of Jordan accepted Mr. Mubarak's idea during a meeting with the Egyptian leader Wednesday in Egypt. King Hussein and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, have agreed on a plan for a joint delegation.

Nicaraguan Rebels Assailed on Rights

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — An independent New York lawyer's investigation of assertions that anti-government rebels in Nicaragua violate human rights has produced 145 sworn affidavits that he says document "a distinct pattern" of murders, kidnappings, assaults and torture of civilians.

The report by Reed Brody, 31, a former assistant state attorney general in New York, was to be released Thursday by the International Human Rights Law Group and the Washington Office on Latin America, which endorse the findings.

The report is the latest in a series of studies, testimony and speeches by both the Reagan administration and its critics over U.S. aid to guerrillas fighting the Nicaraguan government. Mr. Brody's report is the first to include sworn affidavits from witnesses whom he said were available for further questioning. The issue of aid to the guerrillas is scheduled for congressional debate next month.

Shultz Opposes Sanctions on Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday he was opposed to using economic sanctions to force the Mexican authorities to crack down on illegal drug dealers or to remove corrupt government officials.

But he told a U.S. Senate appropriations subcommittee that the kidnapping and murder of a U.S. drug enforcement officer in Mexico, threats against other U.S. agents and inaction by Mexican authorities on illegal drug production might demand a U.S. response. The drug enforcement officer's body was found Wednesday, with that of a Mexican government pilot, on a ranch where four persons had been killed in a weekend shoot-out with Mexican authorities.

For the Record

FBI officials investigating a shot fired through a window at the home of Justice Harry A. Blackmun of the U.S. Supreme Court have told him they believe the shot was random and not aimed at him, said Tom Bell, spokesman for the Arlington County police force in Virginia.

Ten death row inmates in Huntsville, Texas, have asked to drop appeals on their behalf and allow them to be put to death. One of the inmates said he and the others were tired of "limping the pockets" of their attorneys.

Salvadoran guerrillas killed the government military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, on Thursday at a San Salvador tennis club. Witnesses said three gunmen shot Colonel Cienfuegos from close range as he rested between games.

Cleaning employees at Charles de Gaulle airport north of Paris remained on strike for a 10th day Thursday demanding better wages. Passenger lounges at the airport are littered with debris.

Poll Finds Unease on Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

For the aged and disabled receiving Social Security.

Many of the respondents cited more than one threatened cut.

Seven percent cited education, 6 percent cited Medicare, 4 percent cited each college loans and farm subsidies and 3 percent mentioned programs for the elderly in general. Other programs mentioned by at least 2 percent of the respondents were welfare, domestic programs, veterans benefits, Medicaid health insurance for the poor, unemployment benefits and cuts in wages for federal workers.

For the fiscal year 1986, which begins next Oct. 1, Mr. Reagan has proposed the smallest increase in spending in two decades, a total of 1.5 percent. Since this includes a 12.7 percent increase in military spending, many of the domestic programs would be reduced.

Previously, Chinese residents who received foreign remittances had to deposit the money in state bank accounts and could only withdraw Chinese currency. This move will help the banks garner more foreign currency from private citizens.

And, he said, Israel needs to cut back sharply on the number of people employed by the government but has not worked out a plan for handling and re-employing the unemployed that this would create.

But Mr. Wallis said that Israel continued to print money to cover deficits and this would only become worse. The drop in published inflation rates of recent months, he said, was artificial because they were the result of price

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Intervention Could Help

What is in the world is happening to the dollar? It is being bid up relentlessly. Does that matter? A great deal, although President Reagan does not concede it. Should anything be done? Several things, but they need a push.

The dollar's cost in other currencies has risen about 70 percent since 1980 because foreign investors want their money and credit in America, whose strong growth, low inflation, high interest rates and social calm make it the most dependably profitable haven. The president takes pride in this, as he should. But he should also take protective action.

In Mr. Reagan's view the dollar's proper value is whatever the world market says it is, and if that causes trouble it is someone else's responsibility. But it is America's trouble: Farmers and businessmen are finding it impossible to compete overseas because the rising dollar keeps raising the price of their products; domestic industries, like textiles, are being wiped out not by inefficiency but by imports, whose prices decline every time the dollar goes up. Friendly struggling countries that owe America so many dollars cannot bear the burden of owing it more every week. And allies feel trapped and resentful: they are afraid to reduce their interest rates to stimulate growth because that would send still more of their capital fleeing into dollars.

As Paul Volcker testified on Wednesday, the dollar's strength also hobbles the Federal Reserve's effort to resist inflation. When the Fed wants to restrain the money supply — now expanding faster than intended — it fears making the dollar still stronger and further damaging the trade balance. That imbalance already finds Congress threatening a disastrous across-the-board increase in tariffs.

The overriding danger of a soaring dollar is that it must eventually fall. There is surely a limit — although no one knows precisely what it is — to the demand for dollars and the patience of the allies. The higher the dollar rises, the farther it might one day fall, causing even more damage, like higher American interest rates, if it falls too fast.

What might be done? President Reagan is right to tell Western Europe and Japan to whip up some economic energy and to permit the flexibility in labor and investment that could bring faster growth and reinvigorate their currencies. But Mr. Reagan ignores the damaging effect of his own inadequate actions to reduce his budget deficits. Heavy federal borrowing and the expectation of renewed inflation are keeping America's interest rates high, thus adding to the dollar's magnetism.

Last week half a dozen central banks tried to brake the dollar's rise by selling several billion dollars from their reserves. That increased the supply and undercut the price. The U.S. Treasury pooh-poohs this intervention, which means that the Federal Reserve could probably give only token assistance to the effort.

Intervention is, admittedly, a stopgap that works mostly to discourage spot speculators, not true investors. No one contends that such market manipulation can be a sturdy dike. But it may hold back the waters for a time, which would help if they are nearing their natural crest. Central bank intervention can be useful insurance and it costs relatively little. But the Reagan administration will not think about insurance until it is made to recognize that there is a problem. Too much pride in the rising dollar risks a painful fall.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thatcher's Mixed Results

The collapse of the British miners' strike, after nearly a year of extraordinary turbulence, is the kind of event that permanently marks a country's political life. It was unquestionably better for Britain — very much better — that the strike failed.

For one thing, the leadership had commenced the strike by overriding the union's own rules and refusing to hold a strike vote. It relied on very rough picketing, rock throwing and threats to try to enforce the decision of the most militant on the doubters. This did not work. The implications would have been ominous if it had worked. But that is why the union was never able to hold the allegiance of its full membership and why it got only the most tepid support from other unions.

The strike was not only an attempt to bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government. It was a counterattack against her faith in economic rationalization and against her determined drive to accelerate British economic growth.

The union's overriding purpose was to perpetuate present jobs in the mines, including mines that produce unneeded coal at huge losses to their owner, the government. The union said it intended to secure jobs not only for the men now holding them but for generations to come. You are entitled to ask whether it is enlightened social policy to continue sending

16-year-old boys underground to spend their working lives in the harsh and dangerous world of a miner, producing coal that cannot compete with that of other countries.

The union, under its Marxist leaders, was insisting on tradition and the observance of past usage regardless of cost. It was the government, in contrast, that kept pressing for radical reform in the name of efficiency.

The end of this strike is the most important of the victories that Mrs. Thatcher has won for her economic program, but there have been others. Unfortunately she has less to show for them than she hoped. The long decline in manufacturing continues; the number of manufacturing jobs is almost one-fourth lower than when the Conservatives took office six years ago. Unemployment is nearly 14 percent. That is what makes it so difficult to move labor out of overmanned, money-losing industries like coal — there is not much demand elsewhere. Britain's economy is currently expanding but, as usual, less rapidly than the other major countries of Western Europe. The miners' strike itself is part of the explanation of the disappointing performance of the past year.

The people of New Zealand reached a straightforward conclusion: The nuclear weapons which defended them caused more alarm than any which threatened them and it was accordingly pointless to be defended by them. Mr. Lange wants a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, but he also states that New Zealand will honor its commitments to conventional defense and to the support of social and economic development in the region.

The United States has retorted that New Zealand's action will not be without costs to New Zealand. Wellington will not be furnished certain U.S. intelligence data. New Zealand can no longer expect the U.S. government — Congress as well as the administration — to look with the old warmth toward New Zealanders and their exports.

This American retaliation, according to Mr. Lange, expresses "the moral position of totalitarianism." America, he says, is insisting that New Zealand "must be obliged to be host to nuclear weapons" and is attempting "to compel an ally to accept a position against the will of its people." But that plainly is not so. Washington is saying that New Zealand can choose the course it wants, but must accept that choices entail consequences.

There is a larger issue in this. Washington has fairly consistently taken the position that when trouble arises in the alliance, the alliance must be defended — even against the allies themselves. In the principal debate, one of the participants, Julian Critchley, a member of Parliament and a Conservative Party specialist in defense, inadvertently referred to the United States as "the U.S.S.A." for which he quickly and gracefully apologized. The state of the alliance, one nonetheless

If Allies Don't See Advantage, Why Remain Allies?

By William Pfaff

OXFORD, England — The meaning of alliance has been brought into question by New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange, whose government refuses to accept port visits by U.S. vessels with nuclear weapons aboard. He argues that nuclear weapons are morally indefensible. He made that case last Friday in an Oxford Union debate with the Reverend Jerry Falwell of Lynchburg, Virginia, and the Moral Majority.

Mr. Lange won the debate according to the vote of Union members. Mr. Falwell voiced the sentiment that freedom is better than tyranny and Western values are to be preferred to those of Leninism, drawing from that the conclusion that what defends the former from the latter must be what defends the former from the latter must be moral. Mr. Lange was more subtle.

He offered no judgments upon how Americans and Europeans, in different circumstances from those of New Zealand, have chosen to defend themselves or their values. He said that his own country's hostility to nuclear weapons has been made clear for many years. Previous governments opposed nuclear tests in the Pacific. He himself campaigned for office with a promise to ban U.S. nuclear weapons from New Zealand waters.

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are launched, allied governments are pressed to reconvene their wavering citizens. No one in Washington has been brave enough to tell people to make up their own minds but also be prepared to take the consequences of their decisions. Yet what is at stake is the health of the Western alliance, which is not as good as it could be.

The Oxford debate between David Lange and Jerry Falwell was preceded by a brief preliminary bout between two undergraduates on the proposition that a special relationship no longer exists between America and Britain. The proponent conveniently argued that the relationship which existed during World War II lapsed long ago, and that Britain no longer enjoys either special attention or special affection in Washington. Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher's mutual admiration notwithstanding, the opponent said that a special relationship does exist: that of master to servant.

In the principal debate, one of the participants, Julian Critchley, a member of Parliament and a Conservative Party specialist in defense, inadvertently referred to the United States as "the U.S.S.A." for which he quickly and graciously apologized. The state of the alliance, one nonetheless

less thinks, is not so wonderful when even the British Tory subconscious rises in revolt.

The time has come to reconsider what the system of Western alliances really is worth to its members. A situation has been allowed to develop in which some allies feel dragged into actions that serve only U.S. security rather than their own, while some Americans feel exploited by those whose contribution to what is supposed to be the common cause seems to fall short of the U.S. contribution. American pushing, wheeling and threats will not correct this. They make it worse.

An alliance is an arrangement of mutual advantage, or it is not worth having. If a positive will be allied with America no longer exists in a given country, better that the arrangement should lapse.

Mr. Lange insists that New Zealanders "decide for themselves how to defend New Zealand." There is absolutely no reason why they should not do so. There equally is no reason why Americans, in all friendliness, should not themselves decide whether alliance with New Zealand contributes to American security. If Washington were to take this position, and mean it, the air could be cleared of much present unpleasantness, and the Western alliance could be placed on a sounder footing than it now possesses.

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Programs for the Future Of European Television

By Giles Merritt

B RUSSELS — When television soon starts to change almost out of recognition, what sort of programs will fill Europe's extra air time? There could be a new genre of television education that transforms the medium's value or that could be rubbish galore.

Few people outside the closed world of broadcasting know much about television, so the temptation is to shrug and leave the future in

Europe risks being swamped by low-cost American material.

the hands of the entertainment industry. But we are about to witness dramatic changes in the nature of television, and these raise political issues that should be widely aired rather than decided on by the present cosy circle of vested interests.

The next two or three years will determine whether television, in Europe at any rate, stagnates under the control of the existing authorities, is exploited by profiteers or comes at last into its own.

By the early 1990s, if not before, the television screen will hang on the wall like a large picture and its control terminal will as often as not include a video recorder and a computer keyboard. The medium will have become "inter-active," meaning that the viewer will be able to ask questions and make sophisticated choices.

In most European countries the experts forecast a spectacular boom in the number of channels available to viewers. In addition to the established national channels there will be some 30 cable channels and at least three "direct broadcasting by satellite" stations.

The growing worry is that this technological revolution will mean added air time that can only be filled by importing still more trashy serials and soap operas from Hollywood. At least 1.5 million hours of television programs will be needed every year by the end of this decade, according to a recent EC Commission report. Assuming that a third of that time is devoted to fiction programs, the EC analysts foresee an annual shortfall of 125,000 hours of entertainment.

As a drama series made in European studios can cost up to

\$250,000 an hour, compared with \$7,000 an hour for a package of 30 episodes of "Dallas," there is alarm that Europe will be swamped by the sort of low-cost, lowbrow American programs that already saturate many European channels.

The concern is not simply that the \$250 million that Europe already spends annually on U.S.-made television material could double, but that from a cultural standpoint such a development would be less than desirable.

Europeans are right to worry, and so should Americans. Yet the European response has been inadequate, implying cultural protectionism rather than positive countermeasures. The call is for Euro-programs — in the words of the EC Commission, television that fosters a European awareness.

The Commission proposes a \$20-million pilot fund to finance up to 25 percent of around 40 cross-border co-productions. A vital French scheme would pay "advances on revenues."

For political reasons, one of these ideas may eventually be adopted, even though respected British experts like David Barlow, the BBC's controller for international relations, say that European co-productions find backers easily enough if the project is viable.

At a recent meeting in Brussels Mr. Barlow warned that subsidizing contrived Euro-programs may mean bankrolling unwatchable television. What European broadcasters should instead do, he says, is encourage the growth of independent program-makers as a dynamic new sector. That could mean a "white" doctor? In 1983 there were 16,736 doctors registered in South Africa. Assuming that 90 percent were active, that gives a ratio of one doctor per 2,050 people.

True, the level of medical treatment varies greatly from place to place, but that is due more to the free enterprise system than racial segregation. Doctors practice where they wish, and most wish to practice in the cities. The result is that racially we are a Third World country, while the cities grab the largest share of skilled personnel. The alternative would be forced job allocation for doctors, as in the Soviet Union.

The statement that whites are not permitted to teach in black schools is nonsense. Hundreds of whites teach in black and "colored" schools.

The thrust of Dr. Coles's argument is that disparity exists. In that he is correct. But he suggests that it is entirely due to the apartheid system.

South Africa is "rurally a Third World country," as Dr. Barnard says, but that is because the apartheid system preserves and ensures the malistribution of poverty and disease.

South Africa's system establishes political, social, residential and occupational segregation, prohibits free movement in search of work, enforces resettlement in desolate places and blocks access to education and other services that promote welfare.

Speaking as a doctor, I am far from satisfied with our achievements, but allow at least that they are the best in Africa and better than in many other countries elsewhere.

Dr. CHRISTIAAN N. BARNARD, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, University of Cape Town.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Medicine in South Africa

Regarding the opinion column "Blocks in South Africa Need Outside Medical Help" (Feb. 26), by Robert Coles:

While I am in full agreement with Dr. Coles in his abhorrence of the apartheid system — which I have consistently opposed — it is important to set the record straight.

The latest statistics available (1982) show that of a total population of approximately 31 million, 218 people died of cholera, 50 of typhoid and nine of malaria. Gastroenteritis is not a notifiable disease, so I cannot cite statistics; however, medical authorities conduct a vigorous campaign of education and treatment.

As for infant mortality, the figure for blacks per 1,000 live births is 90 (not 190) — still appalling, but decreasing year by year, which shows a commitment by the authorities to improve health standards.

High-technology medical care is small by international standards and little of it is for primary health care. There is gross inequity of resource distribution for health.

And South Africa is not a poor country — and thus is not comparable with Third World countries.

High-technology medical care consumes 97 percent of the health budget. This trend, for which Dr. Barnard is partly responsible, is contrary to the global trend toward comprehensive, community-based care.

Dr. Barnard attempts to distort reality by citing deaths due to cholera, typhoid and malaria — diseases with low mortality that have reached epidemic proportions in recent years. These infectious diseases are part of the environmental and socioeconomic circumstances that are a direct consequence of the policies of apartheid.

Dr. FAROOQ MEER, Durban, South Africa.

Dr. Barnard's statistics, taken from official sources, are inherently biased by virtue of their source. Statistics for blacks are everywhere deficient, for rural areas and the so-called homelands they are almost entirely silent. Such data as are available reflect a situation no more favorable than exists in other African countries.

But the comparison with other African states is inappropriate. The South African advantage in health is a reflection of a huge disparity in economic development and has little to do with medical practice. South Africa is "rurally a Third World country," as Dr. Barnard says, but that is because the apartheid system preserves and ensures the malistribution of poverty and disease.

I am not proud of my country's health statistics, but they are the best we can do with the resources we have.

Dr. CHRISTIAAN N. BARNARD, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, University of Cape Town.

In Victory, Ariel Sharon Would Not Stand Alone

By Joyce R. Starr

TEL AVIV — "I am 100 percent against the ideas of Meir Kahane. I think he doesn't have a right to be here in Israel. . . . The Arabs living in Israel must have all the rights of citizens, as well as the obligations, including army service. Yes, I would like to see all of the Palestinians now living in Israel join the Israeli Defense Forces."

Shimon Peres speaking? No, Ariel Sharon, who is now minister of commerce and industry, during a recent interview at his ranch near Ashkelon.

The words "Ariel Sharon is a threat to democracy in Israel" have been repeated so often that they are almost a cliché. Books have been written about excesses in the execution of power; stories about disregard for people and rules. Mr. Sharon is likened to the crushing power of a tank or the deadly sting of a scorpion.

"In many ways, this debate about whether I am for or against democracy is artificial," Mr. Sharon said. "All of my life I have been struggling to express my opinion, both in the military where it was closed to public discussion and later in politics."

"It was I who came to Meir's [sic] Begin with the idea to bring together the smaller opposition parties in order to form a two-party system in Israel. This is when the Likud was created. It was a major contribution to Israeli democracy, because the Labor Party had been ruling the country for almost 50 years, when you combine their pre-state rule with their 19 years in power after 1948 . . .

"I do not believe that you will ever find in one article I wrote, nor in any speech I gave, that I criticized someone for expressing his views."

"During the peace with Egypt, the Labor Party organized demonstrations demanding that Israel give more and faster. I did criticize that. I said it made it harder to get better terms in the negotiation. No doubt I criticized the Labor Party for criticizing the government after the attack on the Bagdad reactor, and for the demonstrations that were organized during the siege of Beirut. The terrorists themselves said these demonstrations were their only hope."

"But you will not find that I attacked any man for his right to express such views. It was the way it was done. There are certain times, certain hours, I would like someone to show me one event in which I acted in an undemocratic way . . .

Yet there are figures in both Likud and the Labor Party who fear Mr. Sharon's rise to power more than any single Arab threat to Israel.

"When I read these things I don't know what to do," he said. "How do they dare to write these things about me? Isn't it these people who act in the most undemocratic way?"

Not Stand Al

U.S. House, Senate Seek Sanctions on South Africa

By Joyce R. Starr
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Liberal lawmakers have agreed on the terms of identical bills to be introduced in the House and Senate that would prohibit U.S. businesses and banks from making new investments in or loans to South Africa.

The move is designed to put pressure on the South African government to end apartheid, the official system of racial segregation.

The legislation, introduced

Wednesday, would prohibit further sales of Krugerrand gold coins.

It could set out steps South Africa could follow to have the sanctions lifted, sources familiar with the bill said Wednesday.

Congressional officials said it is too early to tell how the legislation would fare. A less comprehensive effort to ban new investments in South Africa passed the House last year but was killed in a conference committee.

The legislation this year coincides with a wave of anti-apartheid protests in the United States. The Reagan administration has opposed using economic sanctions against South Africa, committing itself to a policy of "constructive engagement" designed to encourage reform by working with the South Africans.

The House sponsors of the new legislation, all Democrats, were unable to win support from 35 Republicans who in December signed a letter to South Africa's ambassador to Washington, Bernardine G. Morris, threatening to back economic sanctions unless his government took immediate steps to end apartheid.

The letter surprised many in the House, including some Republicans, who said they were from the Republican Party's conservative wing, which has supported administration policy on South Africa.

In the letter, the Republicans argued the U.S. should not support South Africa's apartheid policies and that the U.S. should not impose economic sanctions.

When I read the letter, I was surprised that it was from the conservative wing of the Republican Party, which has supported administration policy on South Africa.

Mr. Morris, in a statement, said the letter was "looking for an immediate end to the violence in South Africa accompanied by a demonstrated sense of urgency and ending apartheid."

If that did not occur, the letter was, "I believe the Republicans would recommend that the United States impose some sort of economic sanctions."

On the same side to Representative Robert S. Walker of Pennsylvania, who organized the letter, said Wednesday that the Republicans had decided not to co-sponsor the new bill because they were working on legislation that would focus not just on South Africa but on other human rights violators such as the Soviet Union.

Botha Rejects Kennedy Plea
South Africa has rejected a plea in Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and other U.S. senators to release anti-apartheid activists facing trial for treason, Reuters reported yesterday from Cape Town, citing sources given to news organizations diplomatic sources.

A letter to President Pieter W. Botha from the senators, most of them Democrats, sought the release of the prisoners who were in the custody of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Kennedy visited South Africa in January and condemned apartheid. He in turn was accused of using the trip to court liberal African voters, and even some black South Africans protested his visit.

An Israeli soldier in an armored personnel carrier in Lebanon prepares to catch an orange. In the background are the Barouk mountains along the Lebanese border with Syria.

Secrets on a Lebanese Mountaintop

Israeli Army to Lose Key Observation Post in Pullback

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

MOUNT BAROUK, Lebanon

To a first-time visitor approaching from the Bekaa Valley below, the structure on the snow-covered zenith of southern Lebanon's highest mountain ridge looks like something out of science fiction.

Large antenna towers reach skyward from the four corners of what appears from a distance to be a squat, rectangular building. On the roof are space-age devices that look a bit like giant blue beach balls. And off to one side more electronic hardware scans the horizon.

Exactly what goes on inside the building, the heart of the occupying Israeli Army's electronics and communications center here, is top secret. A small group of foreign journalists was allowed to approach no closer than several hundred yards during a visit Monday.

"We are going to lose a very important observation point, when we withdraw from here," said the base commander, who cannot be further identified under Israeli military censorship rules.

Mount Barouk is one of the most important areas to be evacuated under the Israeli government's decision Sunday to immediately begin the second stage of its planned three-phase withdrawal from Lebanon.

There is no announced deadline for completion of the pullout, but senior defense sources said that the goal was to finish the second stage within 12 weeks. That would leave the Israeli Defense Forces deployed along a new east-west line running north of Hasbaya and Naqab between the Syrian border and the sea.

The final stage of the pullback, which is to bring most Israeli troops back across the international border, is expected by late next summer, although the timing still than the first-stage withdrawal from the port city of Sidon that was completed Feb. 16.

Several thousand Israelis are deployed in the so-called central and eastern sectors of the occupation zone compared with the hundreds who were around Sidon in the western sector. More soldiers mean more camps and more equipment to be evacuated.

Also, while the army's main concern in the Sidon area was guerrilla

attacks by Lebanese villagers, in the east they face two mechanized divisions of the Syrian Army. So there is more equipment to be moved out and it is bigger, more sophisticated and better fortified.

Nowhere is that more true than here, 6,363 feet (1,944 meters) above sea level at what was originally a French-built radar station in Nana, or Mint Camp.

A popular travel map of Lebanon marks the spot, at the end of a narrow trail that climbs steeply from the village of Kafrajiya, as a point de vue.

When the French left in 1941, the newly independent Lebanon took over. Next came the Syrians, during the early days of the Lebanon civil war in 1976, and then the Israelis, who invaded in June 1982.

It takes no more than a few minutes here to understand why those who want to control southern Lebanon quickly seek to control this peak. On a clear day, according to the Israeli commander, it is possible to see the Syrian SAM-6 and SAM-9 missile batteries on the flanks of the mountains forming the eastern side of the Bekaa Valley.

Mount Barouk is only about 25 miles (40.5 kilometers) from Damascus.

"We don't use binoculars," the commander said. "We just have to look down and look at the Syrians from the back. When you understand this fact, you can see the strategic importance of the camp."

From another vantage point only a few yards away, one can look west through a depression in the Chouf Mountains and "see the Coca-Cola signs in Beirut," the Israeli officer added.

The commander said there are very detailed plans, a very strict timetable" already drawn up for

Israeli Unit Clashes With Lebanese in 2-Hour Battle

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Lebanese and Israeli troops clashed Thursday for more than two hours in a south Lebanon village on the edge of Israel's occupation zone, the Lebanese Army announced.

Major Zein Khalifa, commander of the Lebanese Army garrison at Kawkhalet Assayad, said that he saw Israeli medics evacuating two of the Israeli soldiers from the battlefield near the village. He said he could not tell whether the two were dead.

An Israeli military spokesman in Jerusalem said that one soldier had been killed. United Press International reported.

[Two militiamen of the Shiite Moslem Amal movement were also killed in the fighting. Lebanese security and Amal sources said, Reuters reported from Kawkhalet Assayad.]

A communiqué from the Lebanese command said Israeli forces advanced behind a screen of tank cannon fire on Kawkhalet Assayad at 8:15 A.M. and "our army units in the village are returning fire with almost everything except the building and the roads."

While they wait for the spring thaw, the troops on Mount Barouk are a combat role as well as intelligence and communications duties. They are expected to prevent infiltrators from moving through their positions on their way to attack either Israeli military targets in Lebanon or civilian ones in northern Israel's Galilee region, the commander said.

As for entertainment, the officer said that "as we are in a very high place, there is no problem to get television from all over — Israel, Jordan, even Turkey." In fact, he complained, "people watch too much television here."

Mount Barouk is only about 25 miles (40.5 kilometers) from Damascus.

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U.S. Aid Makes a Dent in Sudan

Bush's Visit Focuses Attention on Severe Food Shortages

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

EL OBEID, Sudan — The sign in rudimentary English greeting George Bush here read, "You are mostly welcome, Mr. Vice President."

In fact, the Reagan administration and Americans in general have received warmly here in central Sudan because of the U.S. delivery of food to Sudanese who are starving because of drought.

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attention on the lack of help to Sudan from other nations, although recent pledges from the European Community, the United Nations World Food Program and Canada indicate they may supply as much as 229,000 tons of grain.

A U.S. official described the transportation obstacles this way: "Imagine shipping food to New York and transporting it to Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Louis when the only two-lane road stops in Pittsburgh."

A foreign relief worker, referring to the minimal role of the Sudanese government, said: "If this is neo-colonialism, then make the most of it."

"People realize that foreigners do a better job than their own government would," the worker said. "Any foreigner visiting a village is automatically greeted with 'ash,' meaning grain. They know it comes from America."

The needs of the Sudanese are expected to increase. Even if rains are abundant this summer, it would not have sufficient effect on the harvest in October. And famine also now threatens Sudan's entire northern tier.

Already farmers in the western region are eating up what was left of a meager harvest. Nationally, the sorghum crop was so poor that the year's grain deficit of 1.9 million tons was only slightly below an average year's production.

Mr. Witt and other AID workers have set aside grain for feed stock and are revising their crop projections.

Asked if Port Sudan and the tenuous supply lines could handle even larger grain shipments, Mr. Witt replied, "Transportation problems are the kind of problem I would like to have."

Bush Goes to Niger

Mr. Bush arrived Thursday in Niger from Sudan. United Press International reported from Niamey, the capital. It was the second stop of his three-nation Africa tour.

"I like the looks of Lufthansa."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



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8-3-85

Lufthansa

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close	Chg.
Philip Morris	562,000	575	574	+1	574	+1
AT&T	520,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
IBM	490,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
McDonnell Douglas	460,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
ITT	450,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
General Mills	440,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
Eastman Kodak	430,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Bell	420,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	410,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	400,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	390,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	380,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	370,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	360,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	350,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	340,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	330,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	320,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	310,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	300,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	290,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	280,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	270,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	260,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	250,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	240,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	230,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	220,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	210,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	200,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	190,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	180,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	170,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	160,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	150,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	140,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	130,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	120,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	110,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	100,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	90,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	80,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	70,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	60,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	50,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	40,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	30,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	20,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	10,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	5,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	2,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	1,000	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	500	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	200	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	100	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	50	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	20	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	10	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	5	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	2	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	1	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2
AT&T Long Distance	0	1,274	1,272	-2	1,272	-2

Dow Jones Averages

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WEEKEND

March 8, 1985

Page 7

Graham Greene: Waiting for the Words

By John Vinocur

NTURES, France — Graham Greene is 80 now. For his birthday last fall, the brewery his great-grandfather founded in 1799 made a special edition of its light St. Edmunds ale for him with a special label. He liked that, and the peaty lunch in the English countryside that followed it was the very best. The rest of the birthday was not so terrific, nor is being 80. "It's not more peaceful, it's not more certain," he says.

The big advantage, he suggests, is that at 80 you are more likely these days to beat out your competition in encountering your end in a nuclear war. The other side of the problem, Greene goes on, is that "I really don't want to survive myself."

A phrase that doesn't have anything to do with nukes, but with the body hanging around while the mind departs.

His 90-year-old uncle, on his way to a meeting at the Admiralty to discuss whether to introduce reindeer in Scotland, fell under the D-Day landing and died.

He is 80, he says, and economically. He thinks his books have been more honest than his life, which has been truthful enough. In the 1930s, after his third novel, a reviewer described him as an imitator of Joseph Conrad, using far too much metaphor and patching his books with false poetic-prose. The review affected Greene deeply, and he talks of it if he had read it for the first time yesterday, and wanted to make sure his conversation, like his writing, was stripped of spanks and bows.

This sparseness, this sense of control, of distance is very much a part of his "new book" — "The Tenth Man," a story outline for an unmade film written just after World War II that is now being published as what Greene calls a short novel. He thinks it goes "along quite nicely," although it is a piece of work he had completely forgotten, written, as it was, for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the gloom of 1944 London on what Greene remembers as an "almost slave contract."

Greene left England in the 1960s for Antibes and a mediocre apartment building on a mediocre street. He is still there, sitting most mornings at his desk that faces a yacht basin, an old fort, and the Mediterranean.

Both the light and the view are good, but they don't necessarily help. He left his last book, "Getting to Know the General," about the late Panamanian President Brigadier General Omar Torrijos, was "very unsatisfactory," too dispersed, not clearly enough a memoir or an autobiography or a travel book.

It is late to be thinking of failure, but Greene insists it's a natural situation for novelists. He likes a line from John Masefield — "The long defeat of doing nothing well." In another person, the combination of the writer's enormous reputation and the flirtations talk of being a flop would be outrageous, but Greene manages it. After all these years, after all this time in which some final wisdom might have washed ashore, the theme of his last novel, "Monsignor Quixote," he points out, is just plain doubt.

He is not writing now, and that is no incidental problem. Greene mentions it, and that he feels depressed. A visitor, uncomfortable with the dead weight of a writer telling him he may not have anything left, says

something about everybody feeling a bit burned out, daily, weekly, monthly, whatever.

"No," Greene says, his voice even, controlled. "I want to feel it but I don't feel like it," he says about writing.

Does that bother you very much?

"Yes, it does. I'm afraid of living too long away from writing."

The silences are strong. Greene continues: "I once thought I was finished, after 'A Burnt-Out Case.' It wasn't a pleasure to think 'We had it.' But I haven't got much confidence in another one now."

Greene looks up as he says this. His eyes are very pale blue and do not blink. His mouth is expressionless. It is a still look, and it shuts the door gently on the subject.

So he is waiting and doing other things. Since he has described writing as something like squeezing a boil, the wait is for the irritation to develop. In the meanwhile, he writes letters. Or he reads — recently a book by H. G. Wells on his love life, and another by Chapman Pincher on moles in the British secret service. Or he makes entries into the journal he keeps of his dreams. There are more than 800 pages and they are indexed by letter, like the phone book, so that he can find a dream about the sea or a hotel or Khrushchev or Haiti.

"It passes the time when I'm not working," he says.

Talk is also a relief. With the door shut on troubles with writing, he seems to want to spend a little time setting some loose bits of information about him in order. It is not necessarily the most affecting side of his personality. He speaks rather more kindly of

Kim Philby, the Soviet spy he knew as a young man and with whom he still corresponds ("he was a traitor for a cause he believed in"), than of those who have somehow miscast what Graham Greene remembers doing or saying. Greene notes that Paul Theroux, in his novel "Picture Palace," overdid the British novelist's relationship with Fidel Castro; Auberon Waugh wrote that he slept with a revolver next to his bed — pure invention, Greene insists. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian Nobel Prize winner for literature, told Castro that Greene played Russian roulette in Vietnam; wrong again.

"Garcia Marquez gets things wrong. He's a nice man but he gets things wrong." There was more. It had been made out that he didn't like the United States, which he last visited in the 1960s, and that he once said he preferred to wind up in Russia than in California. The nuance was that he didn't much like parts of America, such as New York; San Francisco and San Antonio were O.K. He placed President Ronald Reagan on the same level as Pope John Paul II, men he didn't care for a bit. "This pope is a horror," he said, and Reagan, with the same false smile as the pope, well, he owed all his success to television.

As for Russia and California, "it was made out to be an ironic remark. I would end my days much quicker in Russia than in California, because the Russians take writing seriously, so I would soon find myself in a gulag, which is in a way a compliment to a writer. Whereas one might drag out one's years in California in some backwater."

While Greene spoke, he had been sitting in a deep armchair. He looked a little melan-



Graham Greene.

choly. Then he moved to his desk with its papers and a small statue in rough stone sent to him by someone in Yugoslavia. Sitting near his notebooks, he seemed elegant, a handsome man with a long face and a long body wearing a tweed jacket in gray-blue. He spoke of a "working vacation," maybe the Capri, where things have always gone well for him, and his voice sounded lighter, less smile as the pope, well, he owed all his

success to television.

As for Russia and California, "it was made out to be an ironic remark. I would end my days much quicker in Russia than in California, because the Russians take writing seriously, so I would soon find myself in a gulag, which is in a way a compliment to a writer. Whereas one might drag out one's years in California in some backwater."

And you're looking ...

"I'm looking at it, but I'm not sure."

The writer paused. He was closing the door gently again.

"I'm just seeing whether it will — whether it will come alive."

"It would worry me a lot," Graham

Green said. He paused a bit and then said:

"I'm trying to see if I can get on with a book I abandoned 10 years ago in order to write 'The Human Factor,' or it may have been 'The Honorary Consul.' No, I think it was 'The Honorary Consul.'"

Jewison's Conscience

PARIS — In 1967 Norman Jewison made "In the Heat of the Night" in which Sidney Poitier, as a detective named Virgil Tibbs, slapped Rod Steiger, the redneck sheriff, in the face. "I think the audience gasp was audible," Jewison says.

That was the time of black supermen,

MARY BLUME

Jumping from the improbably perfect Poitier to "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" to "Shaft." Then blacks faded out in serious films until "Ragtime," with Howard E. Rollins Jr., who won an Oscar nomination as Coalhouse Walker but waited four years for his next film role, in Jewison's "A Soldier's Story," which is now beginning its European career after winning three Oscar nominations.

Rollins plays Captain Davenport, a Poi-er-like righteous man who is sent south on Washington in 1944 to investigate the murder of a black sergeant. To Jewison, "A Soldier's Story" marks an advance from "In the Heat of the Night."

"Davenport seems better educated than the whites, that's a similarity, and like Tibbs he comes from the North to the South to solve a murder. But I think this film is more than a black-white film. It's a black-black film and it's the relations between blacks that are important. Audiences talk about the people in the film."

To Jewison, Davenport is not as interesting as the murdered anti-Negro Negro ser-geant or the touching figure of one of his older victims, the farm boy C. J. Memphis. He's Billy Budd, the Melville innocent, and a person a coldly fierce soldier in Malcolm X (reglasses) is the militancy that was to come forth from that period."

With rare exceptions such as Robert Altman's "Streamers," dramatic films about blacks still seem stuck with a credit-to-his-type like Davenport. Jewison thinks this is coming to an end.

"When I made 'In the Heat of the Night,' Robert Kennedy said, 'I think the timing's right, and it was. It wasn't 'Star Wars' but it won an Academy Award. And this year the

timing was right, with a black running for president, a black Miss America and with the Bill Cosby show, which is just an ordinary domestic comedy, one of the most popular shows in America."

"So maybe we'll see more films that deal more with the humanity and less with the racial aspect."

But can a film that has black characters but a white director and producers really be considered progress?

"Forty per cent of the crew were black. That's progress," Jewison says. "Eighty per-

cent of the cast was black. That's progress. The writer is black. The director is white, and somehow that's not progress."

In "A Soldier's Story," however, Jewison says that the important thing is not that the director is white but that the writer, Charles Fuller, is black.

The director is only the interpreter. There was a feeling of trust and understanding from the start.

Fuller's Pulitzer Prize-winning play was first presented in New York by the Negro Ensemble Company in 1981. "I noticed that there were more and more whites appearing at the theater," says Jewison, who read the play before it opened. Despite public enthusiasm, Jewison's film was turned down by three studios and he was only able to make it by taking minimum pay and by bringing in the film for a rock bottom \$6 million.

THE story, set in Louisiana in World War II, is about an all-black company whose sergeant, a tortured and ferocious black World War I veteran, believes that "niggers" (by which he means all Southern blacks and any others who do not try to act white) are holding the race back and should be exterminated. Instead, he is killed — "I didn't kill much," his murderer scowls — and the film becomes a suspense drama in which obvious suspects, such as the Ku Klux Klan, are quickly eliminated.

"Klan boys usually take the stripes off before they lynch us," one of the soldiers ironically explains. The sergeant still has his stripes on.

Throughout the war, the black soldiers have been doing menial jobs. At the film's end, they are shown marching proudly off, as Jewison says, to fight for a republique that didn't even give them full citizenship.

In World War II the U. S. Army was still segregated. It was not integrated until 1948, during the Truman administration — late, but still earlier than the desegregation of schools, Jewison points out. In World War I, Jewison says, the situation was even worse: His sergeant wears a Croix de Guerre because in the 1914-18 war he was not allowed to fight from the front.

"To distinguish the foreigners from the natives I play him with a Swiss intonation. Austrians recognize that as a character trait, while in London it would only suggest that I have an accent in English."

Buchholz is 52, though he might still be taken for a *jeune premier*. He was born in Berlin of mixed parents. His father disappeared and his mother married a cobbler who was called to the front. The real father never returned and the foster father, after the armistice, was long held a prisoner-of-war in Russia. To support his mother and

Continued on page 8

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERT — March 14: Vienna Symphoniker, Marin Sieghart conductor, Dimitri Sgouras piano (Beethoven, Strauss). RECITALS — March 10: Malcolm Frager piano (Brahms, Haydn). March 13: Haydn Trio (Haydn, Tchaikovsky). MUSICVEREIN (tel: 65.81.50). CONCERTS — March 11 and 12: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Roger Norrington conductor (Handel, Haydn). VOLKSGEIGER (tel: 53.24.0). OPERA — March 13: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini). OPERETTA — March 15: "The Land of Smiles" (Lehar).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA — March 8, 10: "The Rake's Progress" (Stravinsky). BRUSSELS, Opera National (tel: 72.17.22.11). OPERA — March 10 and 15: "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart). PALAIS DES ARTS (tel: 51.12.95). RECITAL — March 9: Brigitte Fassbender soprano, Irwin Gage piano. GHENT Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25). OPERA — March 15: "The Rake's Progress" (Stravinsky). OPERETTA — March 9, 10: "Griffon Mariza" (Kalmán). LIEGE Théâtre Royal (tel: 23.59.10). OPERA — March 14: "Turandot" (Puccini).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel: 13.16.36). RECITAL — March 10: Harry Sparrow clarinet, Roslin Bevan piano. ROYAL HOUSE Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47). CONCERT — Royal Symphony Orchestra — March 14: John Gavay conductor (Handel, Schubert). ROSENTHAL Castle (tel: 15.32.86). EXHIBITION — To March 31: "America at Rosenborg."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Art Gallery — To April 8: "Munch and the Masters." Tradition

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

FINLAND

and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic." March 12-14: "Mahler, Vienna." Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — March 10: Sir Charles Groves conductor (Beethoven).

RECITALS — March 10: Malcolm Frager piano (Brahms, Haydn).

March 13: Haydn Trio (Haydn, Tchaikovsky).

MUSICVEREIN (tel: 65.81.50).

CONCERTS — March 11 and 12: BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Roger Norrington conductor (Handel, Haydn).

VOLKSGEIGER (tel: 53.24.0).

OPERA — March 13: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

OPERETTA — March 15: "The Land of Smiles" (Lehar).

FRANCE

VIENNA, Maison de la Danse (tel: 829.43.44).

DANCE — March 14, 15: Lindsay Kemp Company ("Midsummer Night's Dream").

NICE, Galerie d'Art Contemporain (tel: 62.37.11).

EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Christian Violard."

PARIS, Galerie des Ponchettes (tel: 62.31.24).

EXHIBITION — "Gérard Titus Carballi."

PARIS, Cave Au de la Huchette (tel: 27.65.05).

JAZZ — March 9: Fox Troc de Montmartre.

March 10: Mary Swing College.

March 11: Joel Lacroix Jazz Orchestra.

March 13, 14, 15: Dany Doris Sextet.

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.12.23).

EXHIBITION — To April 8: "Klaus Rinke."

EXHIBITION — To April 8: "Le Théâtre Magique" (Rossini).

March 9, 10: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 134.00.0).

BALLET — 13 March: "Giselle" (Adam).

CONCERTS — March 10 and 11: Frankfurt Opera and Museum Orchestra, Yuri Ahronovitch conductor, Brigitte Engerer piano (Tchaikovsky).

RECITALS — March 10: Gerhard Mantel cello, Zuzanna Ruzickova harp (Bach, Zimmerman).

March 11: Ivo Pogorelich piano (Chopin, Prokofiev).

CAFE THEATER (tel: 77.74.66).

THEATER — Through March: "The Mousquet" (Christie).

OPERA — March 10: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

March 14: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

OPERA — March 10: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

March 13: "Arabella" (Richard Strauss).

March 15: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart).

MUSICAL — March 9, 12: "My Fair Lady" (Lerner, Loewe).

Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30).

RECITAL — March 14: David Norbury piano (Beethoven, Liszt).

Slow Club (tel: 233.84.30).

JAZZ — March 9: Joel Lacroix Jazz Orchestra.

March 12: Stardust.

March 13, 14: Claude Luter Sextet.

March 15: Royal Tencapors, "Jazz des Années Folles."

OPERA — March 10: Rond Point (tel: 256.10.80).

CONCERT — March 10: Emerson Quartet of New York (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).

Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 261.19.82).

CONCERT — March 11: Lyon National Orchestra, Maurice Alary conductor, Margarita Castro-Alberto soprano (Verdi).

OPERA — March 9, 10, 12, 14: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

GERMANY

COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).

OPERA — March 8, 11, 13: "The Thieving Magpie" (Rossini).

March 9, 10: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper Frankfurt (tel: 134.00.0).

BALLET — 13 March: "Giselle" (Adam).

CONCERTS — March 10 and 11: Frankfurt Opera and Museum Orchestra, Yuri Ahronovitch conductor, Brigitte Engerer piano (Tchaikovsky).

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ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).

EXHIBITION — To March 18: "Le Corbusier: Journey to the Far East, 1911."

GENOA, Teatro Margherita (tel: 58.93.29).

OPERA — March 8, 10: "Le Nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).

MILAN, Padiglioni d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).

EXHIBITIONS — March 14-28: "Aframa and Tobia Scarpis: architect and designer." Paolo De Poli, Candido Fiori, Toni Zuccheri."

Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.70.42).

BALLET — March 10: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — March 15: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).

PARMA, Teatro Regio (tel: 22.03).

RECITAL — March 10: Edita Gruberova soprano, Frieder Haderer piano (Debussy, Mozart).

ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).

CONCERTS — March 10-12: Bruno Arias conductor, Massimiliano D'Amato piano (Ives, Magier).

TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.80.00).

OPERA — March 10, 12: "Kovanschina" (Mussorgsky).

VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.99.09).

EXHIBITION — To April 28: "High Fashion: 1950's and 1960's."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).

CONCERT — March 12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor, Deszo Ránki piano (Mozart, Schubert).

ROTTERDAM — March 10: Christopher Sanza piano (Bach).

March 11: Imogen Cooper piano (Schubert).

Rijksmuseum Vincent Van Gogh (tel: 76.48.81).

EXHIBITION — To April 15: "Dutch Identity."

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Centre d'Estudios Art Contemporáneos (tel: 329.19.08).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 10: "Joan Miró," "Richard Hamilton's 'Image and Process'."

March 21-May 19: "Anthony Caro."

MADRID, Auditorio Segundo de la Ciencia (tel: 445.50.00).

CONCERT — March 12: Grupo Circulo, Pura Martínez soprano, Rogelio Gavilane piano, "Homage to Juan Mordó: Early Avantgarde Spanish Music." (De Pablo, Barceló).

Biblioteca Nacional (tel: 275.68.00).

EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Francis Picabia."

•Fundación Juan March (tel: 225.44.55).

EXHIBITION — To March 24: "Daido Hockney Photographs."

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, Opernhaus (tel: 251.69.20).

OPERA — March 9: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).

March 10, 14: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).

March 12: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).

CONCERT — March 10: Beethoven Quartet of Rome (Brahms, Schubert).

RECITAL — March 11: Kun Woo Paik piano (Bach, Busoni).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 24: "Ree Morton."

To April 14: "Kandinsky in Paris: 1934-1944."

To April 21: "Frankenthaler on Paper: A Retrospective 1950-84."

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).

EXHIBITIONS — To April 14: "The Age of Caravaggio."

•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 11: "Joseph Pennell: Cinema Posters from Berlin."

To May 14: "Henri Matisse."

To June 4: "Henri Rousseau."

DOONESURY

A 'Modern' Café for Paris

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — Although the current condition of the French economy has done little to encourage or foster culinary revolutions, Paris is there always a new wine bar or cafe, or an undiscovered ethnic restaurant to explore.

And there is always a chef on the move from one arrondissement to another, or a shift in ownership to make diners just a bit teary-eyed to see bistros they love change leading characters. Alain Senderens of L'Archevêché is preparing his long-talked-about move to the grand Lucas-Carton; Paul and Catherine Blache of La Coquille have, reluctantly, retired from the restaurant business (the new owners promise to keep menu and staff intact, at least for the present), and Guy Savoy, Tan Dinh and Le Petit Bedon are reveling in the new Michelin stars awarded on them Tuesday.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

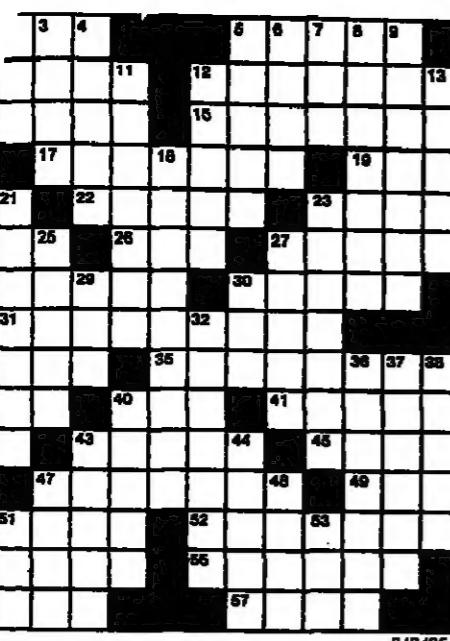
SPAIN

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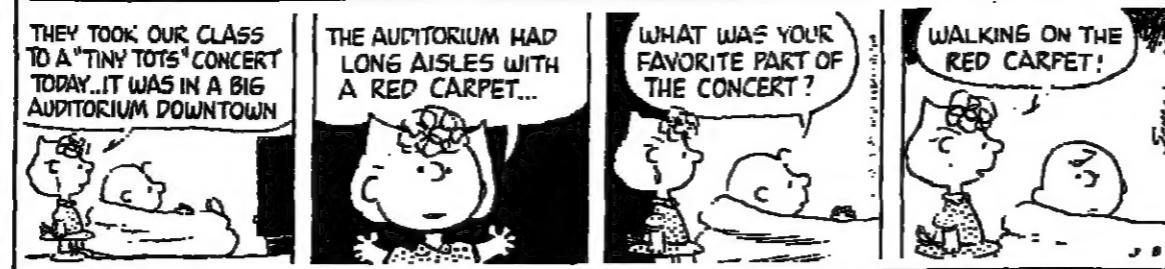
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Page 4



PEANUTS



BOOKS

THE INNER MAN

By Martin Walser. Translated by Leila Vennewitz. 276 pp. \$15.95. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10175.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

XAVER ZURN, a chauffeur driving his wealthy employer across the southern half of West Germany in a pale-green Mercedes, needs to relieve himself. But it is more than that. There are global aspects, universal dimensions to his abdominal agony.

History furnishes a lesson for his retentive struggle. "Xaver had read descriptions of battles during the Peasants' War. Whenever the hordes of peasants yielded a mere fraction, it would be swept away in headlong flight."

Religion is there. ("Think of Jesus Christ," he reflects, speaking toward Stuttgart and its sanitary facilities. "This afternoon you will be granted deliverance.")

And, of course, it is a state matter. ("It always infuriated Xaver when some industry-oriented group lashed out on TV against the deficit of the federal railways. If only because of its public and almost always spotless toilets, he was happy to concede however many billions of marks were required.")

Xaver's flayed skin, his conviction that bit of data he takes in is a signal, threatening, directed personally toward a mark of monstrosity. The monstrosity is, though, but society's. It is like the condition of the protagonist in "The Drum." Walser's point is that the dehumanization of modern life, and particularly modern German life, distorts the individual.

And as we follow Xaver along the highway, in the hospital, at home with his family, we gradually realize that under the absurdity and the dangerousness, he is Walser's Everyman, possessing innocence and even nobility. But he is cut off from his natural bearings. Those things that he feels ought to have value — his job, his employer's apparent benevolence, the order and prosperity of German life, his family — all seem contaminated. Hence his manic pursuit of signals.

Xaver is a derailed optimist, believing that what a person does makes a difference. So is his devoted wife, Agnes, who works industriously by day and dreams at night that disgraced public figures such as Nixon and Willy Brandt come creeping to her to seek comfort and consolation. The Zurn faith is not absurd; the world makes it absurd.

The recurring motif of the Peasant Rebellion is key to Walser's intention in this ingenious, funny and finally very moving book. The docility of the modern German masses, he suggests, is also a capitalization for fraudulent promises and rewards. Xaver's perquisites are Gleitze's chaffeur — the splendid car, his expense account, his proximity to the rich and cultivated — are just such a fake. And he finally finds release from his rage when he is released from his mock glory. He is demoted, at the book's end, to an ordinary job working in Gleitze's warehouse. For the first time in years he can make peaceful love to Agnes.

and the farmhouse and the Gleitze with painful devotion. He is pleased with everything torments him. Each time he pumps him up to fury, he grants and flies into an interior the way somebody looks or dresses a waitress. A painting of a count sits him because of the angle at which he is moving.

He swells alternately with euphoria. Sitting in the front of the car, himself joining in the conversation, player and guest in back. He, too, tell ideas about Mozart, interesting about his family and his experience moment, he is burning with desire, he feels all but invisible to his p

When Gleitze arranges for him a series of expensive medical tests for his indigestion, he is at first gratified. He, treated importantly, he thinks. Gleitze grows angrier and angrier. What business Gleitze to have his, Xaver's, inside? Added to the indignity of procto- and barium enemas is his conviction the form of management espionage. Gleitze humanly concerned, he comes to believe, simply sending his chauffeur to be checked would his car.

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Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

BLONDIE



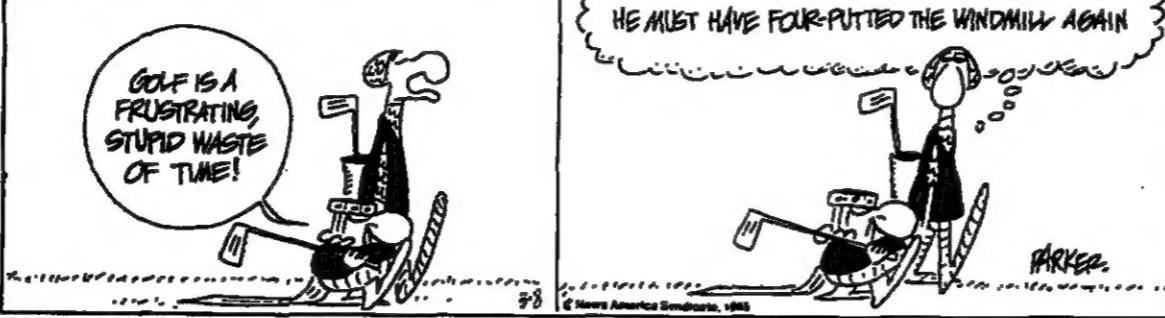
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



Solution to Previous Puzzle

G	A	S	F	O	I	S	T	F	L	A	W
A	M	I	D	I	N	A	O	A	T	H	
M	U	E	A	E	P	O	U	H	E		
U	E	A	P	E	A	S	E	A	T		
E	R	U	R	S	T	R	A	F	S		
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S	T	A	T	E	T						
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3/8/85

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SHINED MY SHOES. WHAT'LL I DO NEXT?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOLOE

REDEL

TEMTRIP

TEOGUN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: **UP IN**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CANAL, BAKED, SADIST, CHROME

Answer: What they call some of those men who run the gaming tables — "DECK" HANDS

WEATHER

EUROPE **HIGH** **LOW**

Paris 56.2 55.8

London 55.8 55.4

Frankfurt 55.8 55.4

Berlin 55.8 55.4

Munich 55.8 55.4

Vienna 55.8 55.4

Stockholm 55.8 55.4

Oslo 55.8 55.4

Edinburgh 55.8 55.4

Glasgow 55.8 55.4

Dublin 55.8 55.4

Paris 55.8 55.4

Barcelona 55.8 55.4

Madrid 55.8 55.4

Madrid 55.8 55.4

Moscow 55.8 55.4

Nice 55.8 55.4

Paris 55.8 55.4

SPORTS

Soviet Figure Skaters Maintain Domination As Fadeev Wins Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — With a nearly flawless series of skating pyrotechnics, Alexander Fadeev of the Soviet Union won the men's singles title Thursday at the 1985 world figure skating championships.

Brian Orser of Canada glided in second with his dynamic routine of high leaps and graceful turns in the men's final event, while the free skating U.S. national singles champion, Brian Boitano, was third, improving from fourth place, where he stood after the compulsory figures and short program earlier this week.

The judges gave Fadeev six marks of 5.9 for technical merit and six 5.8s for artistic impression in a performance packed with triple jumps.

It was the Soviet Union's second gold medal at these championships, following the victory in the pairs event Wednesday by Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev.

And Soviet skater Kira Ivanova held her lead in the women's singles. Even though East Germany's Katarina Witt won top marks in the short program with a dazzling display of flamenco dancing, Ivanova was third in the short program, trailing Witt and American Tiffany Chin. The women's finals come Saturday with the free skating.

In the men's final rankings, fourth place went to Czechoslovak skater Jozef Sabovcik, this year's winner of the men's European figure skating championship. He was second before the free skating. Vladimir Kozin of the Soviet Union was fifth.

China held on to her No. 2 overall spot in the women's skating with sprightly footwork to the strains of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake."

Knight's Penalty Called too Mild

The Associated Press
MINNEAPOLIS — The University of Minnesota's Jim Dutcher says he or any other Big Ten basketball coach would have been punished severely for throwing a chair during a game, an offense for which Indiana's Bob Knight was given a one-game suspension.

Dutcher, when asked what he thought the penalty might have been had he thrown the chair, responded: "Probably life."

Knight threw the chair during a loss to Purdue Feb. 23 but was allowed to coach against Minnesota Feb. 28, and then Big Ten Commissioner Wayne Duke suspended the coach for a game against Iowa which the Hoosiers lost.

"If something else happens, he has got to expect a severe penalty," Dutcher said.

which earned her second in the short program, too. "I went on the ice to do what I always do, nothing particularly special," said the reigning U.S. singles champion. "It went well, I think."

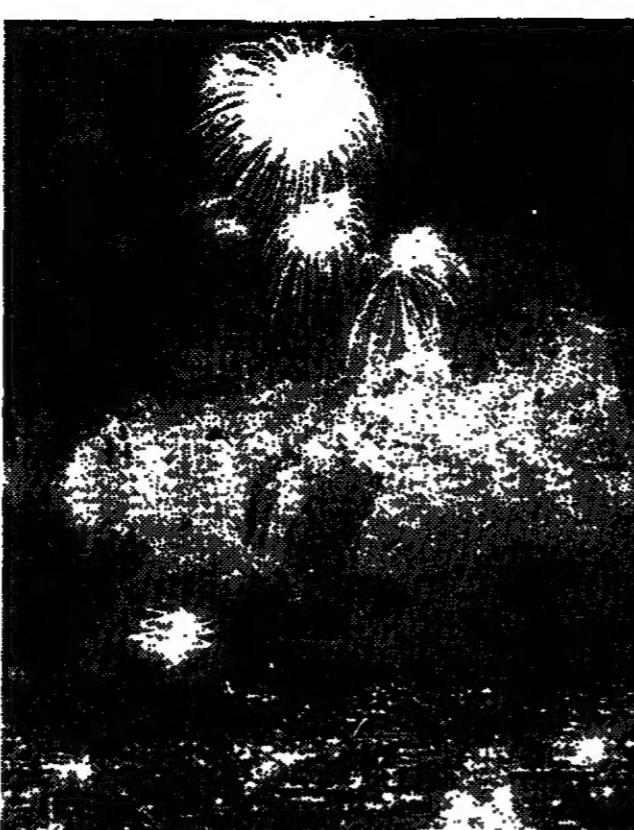
Asked about Witt and Ivanova, who was third in the 1984 Olympics, Chin said: "We're not very close" in ability.

American Debi Thomas, 17, also did well in the short program. Thomas, who came in second at the U.S. figure skating championships in Kansas City in January, moved up to fifth place from seventh Tuesday. Thomas is the first black skater to win a medal in a national competition.

Witt's victory in the short program makes the event a wide-open affair.

"I like to come from behind," she said. "I think it's better to fight to win the world championships. When you win the compulsory figures, I think you take it too easy."

"I feel good. Now, it's the free skate with Tiffany and Kira and whoever wins that will win the world championship. I think it will be very interesting."



ASPEN CELEBRATION — Fireworks burst over the ski slopes at Aspen, Colorado, to celebrate this weekend's World Cup races. Skiers carrying torches down the slopes form a zig-zag pattern on the mountain side at lower left.

VANTAGE POINT / Peter Alfano

College Basketball's 'March Madness'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Those engaged in higher education are about to enter a period known as "March Madness," which not long ago meant a spring break spent on Florida beaches and the inspiration for movies such as "Where the Boys Are." Now, where the boys and girls are, and for that matter, where the money is, are the various sites for the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament starting next week.

The tournament has become a sports Mardi Gras, and it is difficult not to be seduced by the trappings — pep bands, acrobatic cheerleaders imitating Mary Lou Retton and Mitch Gaylord, animated coaches and players motivated by school spirit instead of playoff shares.

For example, the North Carolina basketball program may pride itself on the high graduation rate of its players, listing in the media guide the number who have been graduated and their current occupations. But in Chapel Hill, the sun is a basketball outlined against a Carolina-blue sky.

Critics of the immensely popular March Madness are to be considered boorish, as those who kick sand on a spring-break sunbather. Still, the post-season spectacle is not beyond scrutiny.

What is questioned here are the postseason conference tournaments and the ever-expanding NCAA field, which includes 64 teams this year. The NCAA does not endorse the conference tournaments and has no power to prevent them. What the tournaments — the Big East, Atlantic Coast Conference, Southeastern Conference, and Metro-Conference, among others — do is minimize the importance of the regular season and give reason to speculate why they bothered to have one.

"In a long season like this," Chris Mullin said, reflecting about St. John's inconsistent play recently, "you start going through the motions."

The seeding process in the NCAA tournament is not so much a function of geography as it is a balancing act, trying to insure that the best teams reach the Final Four, which will be in Lexington, Kentucky, at the end of the month. So either St. John's or Georgetown, the two top-ranked teams for most of the season, will be sent packing, probably to the opening rounds in Salt Lake City, Utah, Houston or Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In the past, other schools have been sent far from home, most recently Virginia and North Carolina State. Because of the travel costs and the advantages of preparing far from the maddening fans and hoopla at home, teams often choose to stay on the road.

What the NCAA should do is just invite every Division I school to the playoffs and begin immediately after its 86 sanctioned, regular-season tournaments. Among these are the popular excursions to Hawaii that are used as a recruiting tool.

With the elimination of the time-consuming regular season, the playoffs could begin in January, with teams engaging in a two-of-three-game series that would protect against a fresh upset. The final two could play five of five.

As it is, the 64 teams in the NCAA field and the additional 32 who are invited as "lucky losers" to the National Invitation Tournament account for just about everyone who chooses up sides.

This is not an attempt to be a spoilsport. But as interest in college basketball grows, perspective is being cast aside.

Nicklaus — the Graceful Decline of a Superstar

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Little by little, greatness drifts away from them all. But nobody, none of the kings and princes of our games, clings to his glory with the tenacity, the style and the gracefully loosening grip of Jack Nicklaus.

Whatever it is that youth possesses and middle age has lost has been taken from him by now. Whatever time could steal is gone. Yet he's still here.

The Golden Bear's gone forever, but the Olden Bear is still around. And, to both his and our delighted surprise, he might be around a long time.

Yes, the golf season can begin again. The first Bear of spring's been sighted: the Franchise is back. Nicklaus, now 45, started his season with a credible third place finish in the Doral-Eastern Open golf tournament in Miami the end of last month.

At Doral's Blue Monster, Nicklaus' name was atop the leader board for hours and he could have won with more luck. "I like my swing pattern better than I have in a long time," he said, adding, "In general, I'm putting well, too. And I've played better every tournament — 57th, 17th, 15th to third. If I keep up that progression — well, the way I'm playing right now, I think I probably will."

Since 1980, we've welcomed Nicklaus back each season like a staggering warrior who's on his last legs. Yet, every year he finishes between 12th and 16th on the money list, has a marvelous Vardon stroke average and is a contender in most of the major championships.

Maybe it's time to reassess. Just because Arnold Palmer only won one PGA Tour title after age 41 doesn't mean Nicklaus must pack his cue, too. Palmer never cracked the top 25 in money after 41; Nicklaus hasn't been worse than 16th since turning 40.

From '62 through '78, Nicklaus had 17 uniformly great seasons. They made him the best golfer ever. In 1979, he hit the wall, finished 12-13-14. Returns to the course?

Despite this, if any athlete is entitled to wish for longevity, it is Nicklaus. It is not too much to say he defines and protects what is best in his sport, and in sportsmanship.

Just seconds after Mark McCumber had holed out a chip shot for the birdie that virtually closed out the Doral tournament, Nicklaus — when he couldn't have thought the cameras were on him — put his arm around McCumber's waist and squeezed him as he might a kid brother in a gesture of genuine congratulation.

In victory, McCumber said, "I

71st in cash and faced jock mid-life.

The magnitude of the adjustment he made — playing less, practicing more, revamping his swing, learning the short game — still is coming into focus. His next level of athletic erosion probably is five years away or, who knows, maybe 10 years if he stays as fit as Sam Snead. The magic's gone, but the craft and competitiveness remain.

Is it possible this Olden Bear, perhaps winning a tournament a year and finishing on the top 10 leader board every other time he tees it up, will stick around as long as the Golden Bear? Will we see a Masters win in '88 and an Open title past age 50?

Don't laugh. All Nicklaus has left to prove is that he's the best old athlete ever. And he's working on it. Last year, he won his own prestigious Memorial Tournament, was 15th in money and, far more indicative, was second in stroke average on the tour despite playing the toughest courses.

Nicklaus can't hit overdrive on command any more. Sputtering down the stretch is his norm now. Luck and circumstance must attend him. Which, of course, makes him all the more beloved.

Every golf fan knows Nicklaus' limits. He's colorblind and has legs of different lengths. His back can lock up at times and a virus once dogged him a whole season. His course building and the rest of his mammoth business empire might sap him.

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Jack Nicklaus, in winning form in a 1984 tournament.

always play my best with Nicklaus because he's so inspirational. You just wouldn't want to do anything less than your best around him."

Nothing in golf, and not much in sports, approaches the excitement that's sparked when Nicklaus gathers his game and his glare one more time.

When the wind blows or the rough is high or the greens are so bumpy that nobody can make anything — when the game of golf comes down to ball-striking and shot-making, experience and composure, ball management and self-management, Nicklaus still can win.

Fortunately, Nicklaus brings far more with him than victory. With the sports pages full of stars in detox centers and coaches throwing chairs, he seems to show that somebody can do it all.

The greatest player his game ever saw. Stand out as a pharmacist's son and build an empire worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Loose 40 pounds after age 30, keep it off and discover, to his amusement, that he was more mobile than fatso.

And find a way to fade out of his game so gradually that the long slow going becomes as much a pleasure as the years at the peak.

College Is Battleground of Athletics vs. Academics

The Associated Press

CLEMSON, South Carolina — More than 1,500 Clemson University students rallied to support the outgoing president, Bill Aitchley, and oppose what they called the trustees' support of athletics over academics at the school.

"Sometimes I think the trustees

are willing to allow this place to be plowed up and planted in turnip greens, just so we can have a good football team," Oran Smith, the former student senator president told the crowd Wednesday.

Aitchley resigned as Clemson's president effective July 1, after the school's 13-member board of trustees refused to give him a vote of

confidence during a seven-hour meeting Friday in Columbia.

His resignation and that of Athletic Director Bill McLellan, coupled with criminal indictments against three former Clemson coaches on charges of illegally dispensing prescription drugs to athletes, has put the school in the national spotlight in a way Clemson has not seen since its 1981 football championship.

The drug probe followed another scandal at the school — a two-year NCAA probation for recruiting violations in the football program — handed down in November 1982.

Major television networks, newspapers, magazines and wire services are keeping tabs on the story.

Students upset by the controversy

assembled outside Aitchley's office Wednesday and chanted his name. He told the crowd he was moved by their show of support but was sticking to his decision to leave.

Rally organizer Danny Pechtihal presented Aitchley with petitions, signed by more than 2,000 students, commanding him to carry a strong stand with the athletic department.

"When you had the authority, you made us proud and enhanced our academic reputation in the nation," the petition read. "We only wish you had been allowed to carry out your responsibilities in all areas."

Some board members have said confidentially over recent weeks that Aitchley's problems at the school were not purely with the athletic department — that they were concerned with overall leadership at the school.

But Aitchley warned trustees in a letter Friday that the university could become known as "Clemson Athletic University." "Unfortunately, there is only one issue today for the public," he said, "athletics versus academics."

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Later, penitentiary officials decided the outcome of the game when Mats Nas-

Jets Defeated On Penalties

The Associated Press

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Montreal Coach Jacques Lemaire was never one to take many penalties during his 12-year National Hockey League career with the Canadiens. So it was with a tinge of irony that just before the Canadiens' game with the Winnipeg Jets he discussed the subject of penalties.

"I was talking to the players before the game and I said the percentage of penalties isn't always right," said Lemaire.

"I said a power play should work at the time that you need it and I guess tonight, it did."

Referee Terry Gregson nabbed Winnipeg's Thomas Steen in the third period for a tripping infraction and then benched the Swede for two more minutes for unsportsmanlike conduct.

After Naslund tied the score at 2-2 with his 36th goal, Tremblay scored the winner in Steen still in the penalty box to give Montreal the lead.

Elsewhere in the NHL, it was Detroit 5, Toronto 3; Chicago 5, Minnesota 4, and the New York Rangers 6, Vancouver 3.

NHL FOCUS

Montreal and Mario Tremblay scored power-play goals 15 seconds apart early in the third period as the Canadiens posted a 4-2 victory Wednesday night over the Jets.

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OBSERVER

Making a Difference

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Periodically somebody says, "Keep up the good fight because one man can make a difference."

I have given this in explanation to the Internal Revenue Service agent who for months has insisted that paying 49 percent of one's earnings in income taxes, as I have done, is not good enough. Why do I keep resisting him, as he does, when by coughing up another 3 or 4 percent, plus interest and penalties, he can make the pain stop?

"I am keeping up the good fight because one man can make a difference," I told him once.

Why do I say this when I do not believe it for an instant? The universal sensation of our age is a feeling of powerlessness. Even my Internal Revenue tormentor suffers from it.

Once in a joking spirit I asked if it did not take great courage to confront desperate taxpayers with only a pocket calculator for self-defense. He did not smile. He said his superiors had armed him with a telephone number to call if his life was endangered by someone being rendered destitute.

I could imagine his nightmares:

Fleeing from a maddened citizen ("What! Forty-nine percent not enough to outfit Weinberger with \$700 toilet seats! You propose to take it all?"), in those nightmares he reaches a telephone, dials the life-saving number to summon the United States Cavalry, only to hear a robotic voice: "The number you have reached has been disconnected."

Yet every morning he goes off to work in the childish belief that one man can make a difference. His government, owing unpayable billions, powerless to lay heavy hands on the nation's vast brotherhood of tax cheaters, either legal or criminal, must keep squeezing more from those who are already paying or see the nation's fighting men demoralized for lack of \$700 toilet seats and \$9,000 coffeepots.

And so he risks his safety for the cause, believing that one man can make a difference. The poor guy. He applies the pain to me because he believes one man can make a difference, and I resist, telling him

it is because one man can make a difference.

For the same reason, I resist the medical highwayman trying to collect an absurdly inflated hospital bill apparently assembled by an insane computer that, after giving the entire hospital staff a dose of ether, treated itself to a frolic in the billing department.

"We have ways of making you pay," says the human servant of this mechanical idiot. I know what he means: lawyers, judges, executives passed in courtrooms. The American equivalent of the death of a thousand cuts.

Yes, it would be easy to sell the house, car, clothes, wife and children and avoid the agony of the American legal system, but there are some more fraudulent claims I will not meet.

In time, of course, I will pay, because, of course, one man cannot make a difference except in instances so rare that winning the lottery is, by comparison, a commonplace. True, there have been instances in modern times where one man has made a difference. Martin Luther King made a difference. Since Franklin Roosevelt there may have been a president who made a difference, but there probably wasn't.

Until Ronald Reagan, all modern presidents have complained about their powerlessness. If a president can't make a difference, what chance has the ordinary crank who irritates the bureaucracy of tax collection, the organization of hospital-bill compilers, or the conspiracy of time wasters that is the American legal system?

Large inhuman organizations naturally like the world as it is: largely organized and inhuman. These organizations devote themselves to instructing us that nobody can make a difference because the human condition today is pure powerlessness.

One is permitted occasionally to scream, "I'm mad as hell and I'm not going to take it anymore!" Persisting in such behavior, though, leads always to very unpleasant results. It is safest to shut up and pay after having your moment of fun, which is what I shall do eventually, though I shall hate selling the chit.

New York Times Service

Filipino Novelist Creates '100 Years of Our Past'

By Christine Chapman
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — "From the very beginning I had a novel in mind to look at our history," said F. Sionil José, the 60-year-old Filipino writer who recently completed a series of five novels recreating "one hundred years of our past."

"Frankie," as the garrulous writer is known, talked about his writing and the situation in the Philippines at his bookstore in the Ermita district of Manila.

"I'm trying to express many of the anger that keep me alive without going beyond anger," José said.

"For many of us it's anger that sustains us. The outrage is that there is no outrage. There's a apathy and frustration and feeling of impotence," he paused, then added: "Real nationalism should have developed a long time back, but it didn't. Just the clichés. Since Aquino's death there's been a change, but I'm worried that we may slide back." He was referring to the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino upon the opposition leader's return to the Philippines in 1983.

José's novels are inseparable from politics, past and present. Known as the Rossiles novels because many of the protagonists come, as does José, from central Luzon near the town of Rosales, they revolve around the chaotic history of the Philippines from 1880 until just before the proclamation of martial law by President Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1972. José writes English prose with a passion that in its best moments transcends the immediate scene. He writes realistically of class — the abused poor, a difficult middle class, a guilt-ridden rich — and sympathetically of the individuals who break from class.

Although José is a masterful short-story writer as well as the editor and publisher of Solidarity, a quarterly magazine of current events, it is the Rossiles novels that have brought him fame. The first novel chronologically, but the last written, is "Po-on," meaning "root" in José's Ilocano dialect. "Po-on" takes place from 1880 to 1901 during the Spanish-American War, when in the Basque country in 1960 and "Mass" in 1976 in a room in

the Texas Rangers at the Battle of Iraot Pass.

"Tree" (1978) is subtitled "Love and Death in a Small Filipino Town." The town is Rosales

and the story concerns the growing up of a landlord's son before and after World War II. "My Brother, My Executioner" (1979) is set against the background of the Communist-led Hukbalahap peasant uprising of the 1950s. This novel was banned in 1973 under martial law because José said, it "reflected too much on what was happening then."

"The Pretenders" (1982), which concerns an intellectual who has cut himself off from his rural upbringing, is José's most widely translated novel. It has sold 200,000 copies in Russian and has had three Dutch printings, as well as four printings in the Philippines in English. It has also been translated into Chinese, Japanese, German, Greek, Swedish, and several other languages, including Ilocano.

"Mass," the final novel in the series, tells of student demonstrations in the late 1960s and early 70s against the Marcos government. It was published in The Netherlands in 1982 after Philippine publishers rejected it.

The assassination of Aquino "liberated us," said José, and "Mass" was published in Manila last year.

"Mass" is catching up with "The Pretenders" in popularity, José said. "French and Russian translations are being done. The Russians consider me a good Marxist writer," he added with a grin.

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that I'm the most widely translated Philipino author now. I was one of the first to go published in the Soviet Union." "The Pretenders" was the first of the four novels to be published there.

But "I'm not a Communist," he said. "I'd resent any form of government that would curtail human rights. I'm a writer. I thrive on freedom. My politics? I'm right of the NPA," the communist New People's Army — "but left of Marcos."

"I don't have a schedule, but I write all the time," he said. "I do my best writing when I'm out of the country. I wrote 'The Pretenders' in a room in the Basque country in 1960

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